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1	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT	
2	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
3		X
4	IN RE:	: : 09-16161 (SMB)
5	KEVIN C. DAVIS,	: One Bowling Green New York, New York
6	Debtor,	:
7	BABITT,	: 11-01563 (SMB)
8	Plaintif	: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
9	-against-	: :
10	GRAHAM, et al.,	: May 1, 2012
11	Defendar	its. :
12	TRANSCRIPT OF PRETRIAL CONFERENCE;	
13	DEFENDANTS GRAHAM AND VULCAN CAPITAL CORP'S MOTION TO DISMISS ADVERSARY PROCEEDING	
14	BEFORE THE HONORABLE STUART M. BERNSTEIN UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE	
15	UNITED STATES BANKKOTICT GODGE	
16	APPEARANCES:	
17	For the Trustee:	JONATHAN BODNER, ESQ. Neiger LLP
18		151 West 46 th Street, 4 th Floor New York, New York 10036
19	For Defendants:	MELISSA A. PEÑA, ESQ.
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22		LEO L. ESSES, ESQ. Cohen, Tauber, Spievack & Wagner
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	Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording, transcript produced by transcription service	

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    (Proceedings began at 11:22 a.m.)
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              THE COURT: Kevin Davis.
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              MR. BODNER: Good morning, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: Good morning.
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              MR. BODNER: Jonathan Bodner, Neiger LLP, appearing
    this morning for the Trustee.
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              THE COURT: Thank you.
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              MS. PEÑA: Good morning, Your Honor. Melissa Peña
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    from the law firm Norris, McLaughlin & Marcus on behalf of
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    defendants Ford Graham and Vulcan Capital Corp.
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              THE COURT: I guess it's still morning. Good
12
   morning.
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              MR. ESSES: Good morning, Your Honor. Leo Esses of
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    Cohen, Tauber, Spievack & Wagner on behalf of defendants
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    Katherine Graham and Nassau Properties and the Ford Graham
    Family Trust.
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              THE COURT: Thank you. I'm sorry, I didn't mean to
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    cut you off, Mr. Bodner. Why don't you give your appearance?
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              MR. BODNER: Yes, Your Honor. This is the
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    defendant's motion to dismiss the --
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              THE COURT: No, no, just give your appearance and
    I'll hear the defendant.
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              MR. BODNER: Jonathan Bodner --
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              THE COURT: Unless you want to argue their motion.
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              MR. BODNER: -- for the Trustee. No thank you.
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3 1 THE COURT: Thank you. 2 MR. NEIGER: Edward Neiger, Neiger LLP on behalf of 3 the Trustee. THE COURT: Thank you. Go ahead, Ms. Peña. 4 5 MS. PEÑA: Your Honor, this is defendant's motion to dismiss all counts in the amended complaint against Ford 6 7 Graham and Vulcan Capital Corp. pursuant to Federal Rules of 8 Civil Procedure 8(a), 9(b), 12(b)(6) and 17(a). 9 As Your Honor may recall, we initially filed our 10 motion to dismiss in January of 2012. At the time there were 11 approximately 26 counts of the amended complaint against the defendant. In late March of 2012 the Trustee filed an 12 13 opposition to our motion and they've agreed to voluntarily 14 dismiss with prejudice approximately 15 counts of the 15 complaint against the defendant. THE COURT: I suppose you made some progress. 16 17 MS. PEÑA: I guess, Your Honor. We provided Your 18 Honor with charts outlining which counts remain and which 19 counts have been dismissed. We're somewhat prejudice in 20 responding to their opposition in the sense that they've never 21 filed a proposed amended, second amended complaint setting 22 forth which factual allegations may be removed as a result of the dismissal of the claims. That means that considering all 23 24 the factual allegations it's our position that they're 25 insufficient to state a cause of action against the

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4 defendants. 1 2 The crux of the complaint stems from three entities 3 that were jointly owned by defendant Ford Graham and the debtor Kevin Davis and those entities are Vulcan Capital LLC, 4 5 Vulcan Holdings Ltd. and Vulcan Capital Management, Inc. As we set forth in our papers, we believe that the Trustee left 6 7 standing to pursue these claims on behalf of the Kevin Davis 8 estate in its individual capacity. A review of the complaint seems to -- the conclusory allegations set forth therein seems 9 10 to state that the defendant Ford Graham and Vulcan Capital 11 Corp. caused harm to these three Vulcan entities either by fraudulent re-transferring their property or usurping their 12 13 corporate opportunities. THE COURT: It drops another generation also, doesn't 14 15 it? There are subsidiaries of these entities that are 16 involved. 17 MS. PEÑA: That's correct, Your Honor. So it's our 18 position that the harm has actually occurred to three Vulcan 19 entities and not to the debtor individually and that the 20 claims should be pursued in the derivative capacity. 21 In opposition to that position the Trustee has said 22 that demand on Ford Graham would have been futile and that --

THE COURT: Do you think it would have been?

the same degree that haven't alleged that in the complaint.

MS. PEÑA: I agree, Your Honor, but on the same -- in

5 They haven't complied with Federal Rule of Bankruptcy 1 2 Procedure 23. 3 THE COURT: So I can give them leave to amend that; right? That's an easy one to cure. 4 5 MS. PEÑA: Correct. And I think the harder one to 6 cure is the bulk of the rest of our arguments that we set 7 forth. 8 First, with respect to the remaining counts, the 9 first three counts allege that Ford Graham breached its 10 fiduciary duty with respect to Vulcan Capital LLC, Vulcan 11 Holdings, Vulcan Capital Management, Inc. It's our position that with respect to Vulcan Capital LLC and Vulcan Management 12 13 that Ford Graham didn't owe a fiduciary duty because it's 14 barred by the actual governing agreement. 15 THE COURT: Well, but isn't -- look, putting aside 16 whether it says it the graverman of what they're contending is 17 that he engaged in self dealing. 18 MS. PEÑA: Correct. 19 THE COURT: And that's not protected under either 20 Delaware corporation law or any of the agreements you've shown 21 I haven't seen one for Vulcan Holdings but the other two 22 you've shown me obviously have a carve out as Delaware law 23 does. 24 MS. PEÑA: Right. I mean arguably that could be 25 their position but unfortunately because of the allegations in

6 the complaint we just don't think they've pled sufficient 1 2 information to meet even the liberal pleading standard in Rule 3 8(a). THE COURT: Well, for example, let's take the 4 5 adjoining lot allegations. 6 MS. PEÑA: Okay. 7 THE COURT: As I understand it the substance is 8 Graham, Ford Graham borrows money from Vulcan Capital LLC. 9 Purportedly to buy the adjoining lot it turns out that 10 Katherine Graham or somebody else ultimately gets the lot. 11 That doesn't sound so bad but then there's an allegation that thereafter Vulcan Capital LLC essentially paid the expenses on 12 13 the adjoining lot. Why wouldn't that be self dealing? 14 MS. PEÑA: Well, it's our position that would be 15 first breach of the actual promissory note or a fraudulent 16 conveyance claim that Vulcan Capital LLC would hold. 17 THE COURT: Wait a minute. If Vulcan Capital is 18 paying the mortgage on the adjoining lots owned ultimately by 19 I guess the Ford Graham Family Trust, what does that have to 20 do with the promissory note? 21 MS. PEÑA: Well, it's our allegation that they 22 breached the prom -- that Ford Graham breached a promissory 23 note by fail -- basically Vulcan Capital entered into a 24 promissory note, loaned Ford Graham money, and that he failed 25 to repay those monies.

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              THE COURT: That's not breach of fiduciary duty.
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   That's a contract claim.
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              MS. PEÑA: Right.
              THE COURT: That's a contract claim that belongs to
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    Vulcan Capital LLC anyway.
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              MS. PEÑA: Right.
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              THE COURT: But just on the allegation -- I forget
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    where it is.
                  It's in 22 -- well, the adjoining line
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    allegations 46 to 54. If you just look at Paragraph 52 it's a
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    little indefinite because he says Ford Graham diverted funds
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    from the Vulcan family and I don't know what that means.
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              MS. PEÑA: I mean that's part of the problem with
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    this complaint.
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              THE COURT: Okay. But let's assume it said Vulcan
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    Holdings or something like that. Putting aside the standing
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    argument, why isn't that sufficiently alleged that Graham
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    breached his fiduciary duty and self dealt and it says he
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    diverted monies from Vulcan Holdings let's say in order to pay
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    the debt on a property he owns.
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              MS. PEÑA: Well, I think, Your Honor, that -- it's
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    not really just a standing argument. If he's trying to allege
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    that our client actually breached a fiduciary to Vulcan
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    Capital it's not sufficient for him to say that he took monies
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    from Vulcan Family which he defines to be --
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              THE COURT: I agree with you.
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              MS. PEÑA: -- multiple entities.
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              THE COURT: I agree. I agree with you that the -- by
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    and large the complaint is too indefinite and it's a problem
    with -- it's a form of group pleading is what it is.
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              MS. PEÑA: Right.
              THE COURT: But assuming you could identify the
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    entities --
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              MS. PEÑA: You're correct, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MS. PEÑA: And I think that you brought up a good
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    example because it was dealing with Vulcan Capital LLC but if
    you take a look at the breach of fiduciary duty claims with
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    respect to Vulcan Holdings Ltd. and Vulcan Management, Inc.,
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    there's not a single allegation in the amended complaint that
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    really addresses a specific transaction involving those
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    entities.
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              THE COURT: Okay. Vulcan Holdings entities are
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    involved in that theft of corporate opportunity theory.
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              MS. PEÑA: Right. With respect to -- but even a
    theft corporate opportunity all that they allege is that
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    there's this entity known as IF&DC and that they've usurped
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    the corporate entities of one of Vulcan Holding's
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    subsidiaries. They say that they have some type of contract
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    with the government of Bangladesh. We don't know what the
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    contract is about. We don't know when it was entered into.
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We don't know if Vulcan Capital Holdings is even in a position to take on that contract because they don't describe it. And that's with respect to Vulcan Capital Holdings and that's the only transaction they identify as to Vulcan Capital Holdings.

With respect to Vulcan Capital Management, there's not a single transaction that refers to that specific entity in the amended complaint. Your Honor touched upon the transactions as to Vulcan Capital LLC with respect to the adjoining lot. They further allege that one of Vulcan Capital's subsidiaries, Vulcan paid money to Ford Graham. There's no allegation what those monies were for, whether it was unlawful. They acknowledge that Mr. Graham has been involved in all of these entities. So there's no real claim there that those monies weren't for a legitimate purpose.

And that's just with respect to the breach of fiduciary duty claim. The remaining counts in the complaint are Counts 22 and 23 and 24 which allege fraud, equitable fraud and unjust enrichment. In their opposition they say that these counts still remain against the defendant Vulcan Capital Corp. but also they don't argue in their papers why they have legitimate claims against Vulcan Capital Corp. So it's unclear to me whether they're still pursuing those claims as against that entity.

There's not a single allegation in the complaint regarding fraud being perpetrated by Vulcan Capital Corp. nor

is there a single claim as to unjust enrichment.

With respect to Ford Graham, we don't believe that they meet the heightened pleading requirement. At a minimum they have to set forth the material misrepresentation or something he failed to disclose. They don't do that in any instance. They don't set forth that Kevin Davis relied on a material representation. They say that they should be --

THE COURT: Well, Kevin Davis' reliance would be immaterial anyway. It's not Kevin Davis who is was defrauded.

MS. PEÑA: Right. You're correct, Your Honor. It's a little bit confusing because of the way the claims are pled.

They attempt to circumvent the 9(b) standard by saying that they should be given time to proceed with discovery. Meanwhile their counsel submits a declaration saying that they've had Eisner reviewing documents, doing forensic accounting work. They've received a lot of documents through informal discovery prior to filing the complaint and we feel that they fare no better under the unjust enrichment claim. As a matter of law, an unjust enrichment claim cannot survive if there is a governing contract. Their actual complaint says that there are their governing agreements that dictate the responsibilities of Ford Graham as to the three Vulcan entities.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. PEÑA: Lastly, they seek leave to file a second

amended complaint. It's our position -- Your Honor characterized this as them making progress. It's our position that this request should be denied because they filed their original complaint and they sought the dissolution of the three Vulcan entities. The defendants filed a motion to dismiss on various grounds including the fact that they were asserting fraudulent conveyance claims for property that did not belong to the debtor's estate including the whole derivative standing issue.

We appeared before the Court on a status conference. Your Honor questioned whether it had jurisdiction to dissolve the three entities. So they file an amended complaint. They take out all the claims with respect to dissolution. They have our motion to dismiss in hand. They could easily cure the deficiencies with respect to the fraudulent conveyance claims, with respect to derivative standing. They could have pled that demand on Mr. Graham would be futile. They don't do that. They file a similar amended complaint. We're forced to move to dismiss and then in opposition they say oh, we just realized that we're seeking to -- we're seeking to avoid fraudulent conveyances that don't belong to the debtor's estate.

Our original motion to dismiss was on file since

June of 2011. So we don't believe that they should be have an opportunity to amend. If Your Honor is inclined to consider

12 their application we submit that they should be required to 1 2 file a proposed second amended complaint so that we can 3 determine whether the proposed amendments would be futile and be given an opportunity to brief that. 4 5 THE COURT: Thank you. MR. BODNER: Thank you, Melissa, and thank you, Your 6 7 Honor. 8 Before I address the individual legal arguments, I want to speak for a minute about how we got here. The motion 9 10 to dismiss was filed in June. However, there was settlement 11 in principle. There was even a motion submitted to Your Honor 12 which for no reason of the Trustee did not go through. So 13 months and months later after the Trustee --THE COURT: Why did I deny the motion? 14 15 MR. BODNER: Your Honor asked for additional facts and then in our process of putting together additional facts 16 17 it fell apart on the other end. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MR. BODNER: But a significant [inaudible] time has 20 occurred because of that and the Trustee has been trying to 21 facilitate settlement. And one other fact I want as an 22 overarching premise that's going on here, Ford Graham is in 23 control and operating the entire Vulcan family. 24 THE COURT: What does that have to do with the Davis 25 bankruptcy case? This is an individual Chapter 7.

13 MR. BODNER: Yes, Your Honor, because Kevin Davis is 1 2 a 50 percent shareholder or member in the managing companies 3 as well as the subsidiaries. THE COURT: But so what? 4 5 MR. BODNER: The operating agreements -- the 6 documents provided show that distributions, profits, voting --7 THE COURT: But you have not alleged a direct claim 8 against Ford -- I'm sorry, against Mr. Graham under the 9 operating agreements. There's no breach of contract claim 10 here. That would be a direct claim, I understand that, but 11 you're not alleging that. MR. BODNER: Your Honor, Ford Graham owed direct 12 13 individual fiduciary duties to Kevin as the other 50-50 14 managing member. 15 THE COURT: But when I read your complaint it sounded 16 to me like you were saying Graham stole money and he didn't 17 cut Davis in for 50 percent of what he stole. I don't think 18 that's a claim. 19 MR. BODNER: Yes, Your Honor. But that goes to 20 support breach of fiduciary duties that members owe other 21 members under Delaware law as well as under the operating 22 agreements. 23 THE COURT: I know but the fact that somebody owes a 24 breach of fiduciary duty doesn't give the victim a direct 25 claim. All of these entities are insolvent in both Davis --

14 according to the pleadings are insolvent and both Davis and 1 2 Graham owe fiduciary duties to the entire community of 3 interest including the creditors, the estate, the other members if it was an LLC but that doesn't give them a direct 4 5 claim for breach of fiduciary duty. Under Delaware law -- at 6 most he might have a derivative claim. 7 MR. BODNER: Your Honor, respectfully, the Trustee 8 submits that in analyzing whether claims are individual or derivative you look at who was harmed and who would benefit 9 10 from the recovery. 11 THE COURT: And who was harmed -- when Graham --12 according to your complaint -- you didn't say it but stole 13 money from Vulcan -- what is it, Elditon? MR. BODNER: Elditon. 14 THE COURT: Elditon, who other than Vulcan Elditon 15 16 was injured directly? 17 MR. BODNER: Vulcan Capital LLC. 18 THE COURT: No, it wasn't. It wasn't. It was 19 injured to the same extent and in proportion to its interests 20 in Vulcan Elditon that all of the creditors of Vulcan Elditon 21 were injured. That's a difference between a direct and 22 derivative claim. Everybody was injured the same. All the 23 shareholders, all the members, all the creditors were injured 24 the same. 25 MR. BODNER: But, Your Honor, those are not the only

15 claims in the complaint and analyzing the nature of the harms. 1 2 We look at the operating agreements. 3 THE COURT: You haven't alleged a claim under the operating agreements. So let's move off that. If you have a 4 5 breach of contract claim that Mr. Graham breached his contract 6 to Mr. Davis I would agree with you that's a direct claim but 7 you have not alleged that. 8 MR. BODNER: Your Honor --9 THE COURT: Because I don't see a breach here. 10 MR. BODNER: The allegation is that Mr. Davis 11 suffered harms by virtue of his membership interest. 12 THE COURT: All of the creditors suffered harm by 13 virtue of what Graham did if you're right that Graham did bad 14 things. But that is the essence of the direct claim of the 15 entity whose property he stole. MR. BODNER: Your Honor, respectfully, those aren't 16 17 the only claims in the complaint. 18 THE COURT: I know they aren't the only claims in the 19 complaint. What --20 MR. BODNER: There's also voting, being pushed out 21 and not receiving --22 THE COURT: You don't explain that. 23 MR. BODNER: Your Honor --24 THE COURT: You have conclusory allegations. You put 25 in an allegation that he ran a three part Monte corporation.

16 That's a conclusory allegation. It's not entitled to any 1 2 weight on a motion to dismiss. 3 MR. BODNER: Your Honor, we tried to substantiate that as best as we could by putting in -- to show that the 4 5 Vulcan entities -- it's a matter of switching one word around 6 or not. Vulcan Capital Corp., Vulcan Capital LLC. 7 THE COURT: What does that have to do with Davis? 8 seems to me that Davis is either a member or a shareholder. 9 He's equity. 10 MR. BODNER: Yes. 11 THE COURT: And he only has a right to distribution if the entities are solvent. 12 13 MR. BODNER: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: You allege that the entities were all 14 15 insolvent at relevant times. You don't allege that they would 16 have been solvent but for the transfers of their property by 17 I'm not suggesting that gives you a direct claim but 18 you don't even allege that. So what is it that Graham did 19 that harmed Davis' financial interest? 20 MR. BODNER: Well, I guess that's it. It was the 21 years of taking of these types of transactions, the real 22 estate transactions, the Bangladesh transaction, the half 23 dozen Vulcan --24 THE COURT: What was the Bangladesh transaction? 25 MR. BODNER: There was a contract with the government

17 1 of Bangladesh which --2 THE COURT: What was the nature of the contract? 3 MR. BODNER: The nature of the contract was an energy contract with the government to do some sort of energy project 4 and instead of using the entity which -- the allegation is 5 6 instead of using the entity which Mr. Graham was a 50 percent 7 owner with Kevin Davis he used another entity with a very, 8 very similar name to usurp the opportunity. 9 THE COURT: And usurp the opportunity is a conclusory 10 statement. You haven't given me in the complaint any of these 11 underlying facts about what this is about. 12 MR. BODNER: Well, we acknowledge that some transactions we have more details, date, time, place, amounts 13 14 and others we have less. 15 THE COURT: Let me ask you a different question. Let's assume that you could just replead these as derivative 16 17 claims and solve the 23.1 issue. What would the purpose be? 18 First of all, would this Court have jurisdiction over claims 19 brought on behalf of creditors of a non debtor entity 20 essentially or a non debtor estate against a non debtor? What 21 would my jurisdiction be over that? The Trustee wouldn't be 22 suing in his capacity as representative of the estate in that 23 situation. 24 MR. BODNER: I think that's right, Your Honor. 25 not sure. We believe that these are actual claims of Davis

18 1 and --2 THE COURT: That I disagree with you. Unless you can 3 show me a direct claim these are clearly derivative claims. MR. BODNER: But, Your Honor, Davis had individual 4 5 rights in these entities. 6 THE COURT: If you recover a judgment let's say for 7 the diversions you have identified respecting Vulcan Elditon, 8 because that's the most specific of the allegations, where would the proceeds of that recovery go? 9 10 MR. BODNER: To Davis' estate. 11 THE COURT: What about all the creditors of this 12 insolvent entity? You said that the entity is insolvent. 13 MR. BODNER: Well, the entity is -- these are 50-50 14 entities. 15 THE COURT: But they have creditors. Otherwise they wouldn't be insolvent. 16 17 MR. BODNER: We don't know the creditor body of that 18 specific Vulcan entity. 19 THE COURT: That's precisely the problem with you 20 representing. Don't you have an intolerable conflict as a 21 representative of the shareholder's estate of recovering money 22 on behalf of an insolvent entity and then paying it to the 23 shareholder or the member? 24 MR. BODNER: Well, also another issue as to the 25 solvency was at the time these actions were filed there were

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    the claims of Plains Capital Bank against the individuals and
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    the guarantees in some of the entities. Those claims and
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    issues as to the solvency at this stage in the case as we have
    resolved the issues with Plains may actually impact the
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    solvency --
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              THE COURT: But the issue is the solvency at the time
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    of the transfer, not today post settlements.
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              MR. BODNER: That's correct. I'll address two other
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   points.
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              THE COURT: Go ahead.
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              MR. BODNER: On the fraud --
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              THE COURT: What's the material misrepresentation
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    that was made? Where is it set forth in the complaint?
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              MR. BODNER: The concept is if Ford Graham was using
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    shell entities to set up other entities and to divert
    opportunities there was a scheme of misrepresentation.
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              THE COURT: What's the misrepresentation? You have
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    to identify -- under Rule 9(b) you have to identify the
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    misrepresentation.
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              MR. BODNER: Well, we identi --
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              THE COURT: It sounds to me like you're saying he
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    fooled other parties, not Davis.
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              MR. BODNER: Possibly. But, Your Honor, we identify
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    trusts. We identify the Nassau entities.
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              THE COURT: What is the misrepresentation? It's a
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20 1 fraud case. What's the misrepresentation? 2 MR. BODNER: I understand Your Honor's point. Thank 3 you, Your Honor. On unjust enrichment I would just like to say --4 5 they say that because there's some governing agreements there 6 can't be a claim in equity because you have remedies of law. 7 A review of the --8 THE COURT: Isn't that the law? If the party's 9 relationship is governed by an agreement there's no unjust 10 enrichment claim. 11 MR. BODNER: Absolutely, Your Honor. I have two 12 points to that. One is the actual agreements that we have, 13 some that were submitted to Your Honor with these pleadings, 14 don't provide a remedy for some of the issues of the 15 distributions, the not receiving anything but the capital 16 contribution. 17 THE COURT: But the only claim -- at bottom the only 18 claim that Davis has against Graham is that he didn't get --19 Graham took the money that he was entitled to as a 20 distribution under the governing agreement. 21 MR. BODNER: That's the main one, yes. 22 THE COURT: But you haven't alleged that in the 23 complaint. 24 MR. BODNER: Then that would bring us to the final 25 point on seeking leave to amend. The Trustee's position is

21 amendment is liberally granted. 1 2 THE COURT: But you've amended twice or you've 3 amended once. MR. BODNER: It's been amended once and while Ford 4 5 Graham is using as a sword the dismissal of those 15 or so --6 THE COURT: I pay no attention to that. 7 MR. BODNER: All right. So I would just say in terms 8 of time a big portion of the time that's gone by has been substantial efforts by the Trustee to try to amend -- excuse 9 10 me, to settle. Also, Ford does have the companies. He's 11 operating them. There's business being transacted and Kevin's out. And finally we would submit on a motion --12 13 THE COURT: Well, he may have a claim under the -- or 14 the estate may have a claim under the governing agreements 15 which you haven't set forth. MR. BODNER: We would propose -- we would attach a 16 17 proposed second amended complaint with a motion to seeking 18 leave. We would be --19 THE COURT: Well, you've made the -- you've asked for 20 I have another way to deal with it. I'll give you the leave. 21 last word. 22 MR. BODNER: Thank you, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Thank you. 24 MS. PEÑA: Your Honor, just to clarify the record. 25 It wasn't our intention to use the dismissal of the counts as

22 1 a sword. 2 THE COURT: It doesn't matter. It doesn't affect my 3 decision at all. MS. PEÑA: And we just wanted to hit home on the 4 5 issue with respect to the derivative nature of these claims. 6 Your Honor's correct. They've alleged that they're insolvent. 7 Mr. Bodner had raised the issue that maybe solvency is influx 8 because of the Plain's Bank settlement but we want to point out that Plain's Bank was a secured creditor of these three 9 10 Vulcan entities. So if there's any recovery for these three 11 entities you shouldn't be jumping over the secured creditors. THE COURT: Thank you. Look, I'm going to grant the 12 13 motion. All the claims that you have alleged are non direct. They're derivative claims to the extent you've alleged claims. 14 15 They all involve transfers either of entities in which Davis has 50 percent interest or effective corporate opportunity of 16 17 entities in which Davis has a 50 percent interest or in 18 entities that drop down in the familial structure that they 19 used. These are derivative claims. The injury is to the 20 corporation or the LLC or whose property was transferred or 21 whose opportunity was usurped. All creditors suffer alike. 22 All shareholders suffer alike and by definition those are

Now, with respect to derivative claims, I suppose

derivative claims. I agree that the estate lacks standing to

assert those claims as direct claims.

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that you could solve the procedural problem. I have a serious question about whether or not I have jurisdiction over a claim by the Trustee, by Mr. Babitt as representative of the estate of Vulcan Capital LLC for example against Graham brought for the benefit of Vulcan Capital LLC.

If I had jurisdiction over that claim I'm not sure I wouldn't grant an abstention motion. It's got really -- it's far removed from this bankruptcy particularly given the allegation that all these entities were insolvent. It seems to me on the surface the way it's pleaded that Davis has no interest in this case.

Now, with respect to the failure to state a claim, there are a lot of conclusory allegations in the complaint. The specific allegations in the complaint relate to the specific transfers by Vulcan Elditon which are set forth in 25, Paragraphs 25 to 39 although there's no allegation that those transfers are wrongful in any sense.

Just sit down.

There are the allegations regarding the usurpation of the corporate opportunities belonging to IF&DC-Vulcan Energy Group at Paragraphs 40 to 45. You've amplified that a little bit but there's no really no information about what the corporate opportunity is. You have allegations -- I mention regarding the adjoining lot, the borrowing the money and only repaying half of it is a breach of contract claim. As I said,

there are allegations in there that although somewhat indefinite and conclusory that Graham or the Family Trust or one of his affiliates used property — one of these Vulcan entities to pay the expenses on property that he or his affiliated owned and it sounds to me like that could be a direct claim not belonging to Davis but that one strikes me as being sufficiently — well, it's not sufficiently pled because it's conclusory but there is a germ of a claim there.

The general allegation that Ford Graham and/or Katherine Graham and/or Todd Graham unlawfully diverted assets of the Vulcan family in breach of the governing agreements is just too conclusory as is -- I'm not quite sure I understand this but this allegation that Todd Graham transferred -- Todd Graham and/or Ford Graham transferred a \$4 million debt of Todd Graham to Vulcan Capital. That's supposed to mean that Vulcan Capital assumed that debt?

MR. BODNER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, again, that certainly may be a fraudulent obligation that could be asserted by Vulcan Capital but it's not a direct claim of Mr. Davis.

Let me go through some of these other matters. Now, with respect to the fraud Counts 22 and 23, they are legally insufficient. You say that misrepresentations were made. You don't identify the misrepresentations. You don't identify any reliance. In fact, I don't even know if you're saying Davis

relied on these or some third parties relied on them and Davis can't assert the fraud practice against other parties. You've also got no allegations in the complaint relating to Vulcan Management. I think they're encompassed in Count 3. There's no basis to support that count.

Count 24 is the unjust enrichment claim. It does appear that there are governing agreements. It's impossible to tell whether these unjust enrichment claims relate to those governing agreements or to something else. It's just too indefinite.

so what I will do is I will give you leave to replead but you send the draft complaint to the defendant. If you think it's not asserted in good faith within the meaning of Rule 9011 you send them a safe harbor letter. If we go through this again and you're just repeating these mistakes, I will entertain a motion for sanctions against counsel because I think the defendants have spent a lot of time making these motions. The debtor reviewed the first one because apparently it was mooted by the filing of an amended complaint -- some claims but this is an amended complaint which certainly, certainly should not have been filed in the form in which it was filed.

Now, the one thing I don't understand is the parties reached a settlement and I did not approve it presumably because there wasn't enough information about the

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    claims that were being settled.
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              MR. BODNER: Your Honor simply asked us for a
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    supplemental affidavit. Just to --
              THE COURT: Because I didn't know what the claims
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   were that you were settling.
              MR. BODNER: -- describe the nature of the claims a
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    little bit clearer.
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              THE COURT: So what happened?
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              MR. BODNER: We drafted an entire new 9019 motion
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    amplifying it. We were about to file it. However, the
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    settlement included a check to be held in escrow and Mr.
12
    Graham never gave that check --
13
              THE COURT: I remember that now. It's a settlement
    off the -- that was like a $250,000.00 check or something.
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15
    that settlement still possible? You're going to spend more
   money than that litigating this case.
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17
              MR. BODNER: We've offered -- we've discussed it with
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    the Trustee and in light of certain solvency issues as well
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    as --
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              THE COURT: I've read your complaint. Believe me, I
21
    know enough about this case now to --
22
              MR. BODNER: We'd like to settle it even for less.
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              THE COURT: Well, don't bet against yourself, Mr.
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             Look, I think this is a case that should be settled.
    Bodner.
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    For the amount of money you're talking about I don't believe
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you should pay tribute but as a practical matter you're going to pay more money to defend this even on another motion to dismiss and then it's going to be -- so I will grant you -you can submit an order granting the motion for the reasons stated on the record. You don't have to recount those reasons. Anybody can buy the transcript. With leave to replead within 30 days and then leave a space blank and I'll fill in a date for the pretrial conference. MR. BODNER: And for the pretrial conference there's a couple of defendants that put in an answer, Ford Graham's wife as well as some other parties. I guess at that pretrial conference --THE COURT: Why don't we just adjourn that -- unless there's an objection to it we'll just adjourn the pretrial conferences to the date I fix in the order. When are the pretrial conference -- when is the pretrial conference in this matter? MR. BODNER: I think it was today. THE COURT: All right. I will -- let me see. I take it back. I had it. I'll adjourn it on the record sine die and when I fix the date just include in the order the date that the pre -- the entire pretrial conference will be on whatever date I fill in which will be some date after the pleadings will be closed and following the filing of the second amended complaint if it comes to that.

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              MR. BODNER: Thank you, Your Honor.
              MS. PEÑA: Thank you, Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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    (Proceedings concluded at 11:54 a.m.)
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I certify that the foregoing is a court transcript from an electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter. Shari Riemer Dated: December 6, 2013